

FOR THE CAUSE THAT LACKS ASSISTANCE; AGAINST THE WRONGS THAT NEED RESISTANCE.

The Voice of Labor

A PAPER THAT DARES TO TELL THE TRUTH.

NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS

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1916 Socialist Platform Condemns Capitalism and Militarism

(The following is the 1916 National Platform of the Socialist party as submitted by the platform committee to the party membership for ratification.)

In the midst of the greatest crisis and bloodiest struggle of all history the Socialist party of America reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of internationalism, world peace and industrial democracy.

The great war which has engulfed so much of civilization and cost millions of lives is one of the natural fruits of the capitalist system of production. Fundamentally, it was the desire and effort of competing national groups of capitalists to grasp and control the opportunities for profitable investment which brought about the war, and it is that same desire which prompts the present organized effort to fasten upon this country the crushing burden of militarism.

The dire consequences of this system are everywhere apparent. The workers are grievously oppressed and deprived of much that makes for physical, mental and moral well being. Year by year poverty destroys more lives of the world and the lives destroyed and broken by industry in normal years in this country exceed those of all the battlefields of Europe and Asia.

To preserve their privilege and power is the most vital interest of the possessing class, while it is the most vital interest of the working class to resist oppression, improve its position and struggle to obtain security of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Socialist party would end these conditions by reorganizing the life of the nation upon the basis of Socialism. Contrary to the charge made by the hired retainers and defenders of privilege, it would not abolish private property but greatly extend it. We believe that every human being should have and own all the things which that individual can use to advantage, for the enrichment of his own life, without imposing disadvantage or burden upon any other human being.

We hold that this country cannot enjoy happiness and prosperity at home and maintain justice and peace in the world unless the industrial wealth monopolized by a capitalist oligarchy, in this as in every other campaign all special issues arising from temporary situations, whether domestic or foreign, must be subordinated to the major issue—the need of such a reorganization of our economic life as will remove the land, the mines, forests, railroads, mills and factories, all the things required for our physical existence, from the clutches of industrial and financial free-booters and place them securely and permanently in the hands of the people.

If men were free to labor to satisfy their desires there could be in this country neither poverty nor involuntary unemployment. But men in this country are not free to labor to satisfy their desires. The great industrial production can labor only when the capitalist class, who own the industries, believe they can market their product at a profit.

Mr. Wilson was elected to bring good times, but not all of the measures he advocated had the slightest effect upon industry. It was mendacious orders for military supplies that the country entered upon what is called "prosperity" and which is really prosperity for the few who are profiting from the trade in ammunition, food and other goods.

The capitalist class, for a great many years, has been trying to saddle upon this country a greater army and a greater navy. A greater army is desired to keep the working class of the United States in subjection. A greater navy is desired to safeguard the foreign investments of American capitalists and to "back up" American diplomacy in its efforts to gain foreign markets for American capitalists.

The Socialist party maintains its attitude of unflinching opposition to war. We reiterate the statement that the competitive nature of capitalism is the cause of modern war, and that the co-operative nature of Socialism is perfectly adapted to the task of ending war by removing its causes. We assert, however, that, even under the present capitalist order additional measures can be taken to safeguard peace, and to this end, we demand:

1. That the power be taken from the President by which he may lead the nation into a position from which there is no escape from war. No one man, however, exalted in official station, should have the power to decide the question of peace or war for a nation of a hundred millions; to give one man such power is neither democratic nor safe. Yet the President has such power when he exercises the sole right to determine what shall be the nation's foreign policies and what shall be the nature and tone of its diplomatic intercourse with other nations. We, therefore, demand that the power to fix foreign policies and conduct diplomatic negotiations shall be lodged in the Congress, the people reserving the right by referendum to order the Congress, at any time, to change its foreign policy.
2. That no war shall be declared by the United States without a referendum vote of the entire people, except in the case of an invasion of its own territory.
3. That the Monroe doctrine shall be immediately abandoned as a (Continued on Fourth Page.)



PREPAREDNESS.

PARTY NOTES

The members of the South Westville branch were given quite a surprise at their meeting on Monday night with the presence of two young lady comrades, the Misses Smoke, of New York, who made very inspiring talks and made the meeting very interesting.

The two sisters are the guests of Comrade Sunshine, of Woodbury Heights.

Don't forget the picnic on Sunday. Be sure to bring your own lunch as only light refreshments shall be for sale on the grounds. Bring your bathing suit also; swimming will be a part of the day's program.

P. S.—There are no sharks at Fish House except the common variety of capitalist shark.

Comrade Chapman, of Philadelphia will speak at Newton Ave. and Broadway on next Saturday evening, July 22. Helen Holman will speak at 26th and Federal streets.

Comrades are urged to send their Branch news to the editor by Monday of each week. We cannot publish your activities unless we know of them.

Lost, strayed or stolen, one little branch. Answers to the name 8th ward.

Fred Harwood will speak in Camden on July 26th, August 11th, and in Gloucester, N. J., on August 10th. Keep the dates in mind.

Photographs of the convention at Berlin may be purchased from Comrade Schoettle or the manager of the Voice of Labor. Price 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Voice of Labor.

MACHINISTS AND TOOLMAKERS WANTED to STAY AWAY FROM Allentown, Pa.

International Motor Co. Makers of the MACK & SAURER'S DELIVERY TRUCKS Have Locked Out Its Union Machinists.

Female brush workers in Massachusetts have a minimum wage of 15 1/2 cents an hour.

United States last year produced 1,731 tons of asbestos.

HEALTHOGRAMS

Serious Warning on Compulsory Vaccination, Anti-Toxins or Serums—The Latest Claim of Anti-Toxin as a Cure for Diphtheria Refuted.

Diphtheria anti-toxin was introduced in 1894. The Hon. Stephen Colebridge says: "I have carefully studied the death rate per million persons from diphtheria in the period 1879 to 1893, the 14 years before 1894 when anti-toxin was first introduced, and also for the same period since the introduction of the so-called cure. I did not see so far as fair. Here are the results. In the former period from 1879 to 1893, there were 2,571 deaths per million persons; in the latter period 3,431."

Senator Works, in a speech before the United States senate, January 6, 1915, quotes the following from "Brain and Brawn," October, 1915: "Anti-toxin does not cure diphtheria. Like the manufacture of other serums, it is a commercial enterprise, and pours millions of dollars into the coffers of the National Drug company."

Perhaps you doubt what I say about diphtheria anti-toxin. Let me refer you to the highest medical authority in the United States, Journal of the American Medical Association the bible of the serum-injecting school: Our present methods of prevention of diphtheria are far from satisfactory. A visit to the training station and a quiet interview with the enlisted men will reveal some of the barbarities practiced in the name of Serum Therapy.

Serums are prepared in various ways. They are manufactured from micro-organisms of disease either from living or dead animals, and which leaves behind them where they are used on human beings, a train of sickness and death, and they are advocated by the doctors, trusts, and new serums are constantly being manufactured. Serums have failed in cerebro-spinal meningitis. If the public stay asleep, our next generation will be degenerated.

WILLIAM J. S. FAIRMAN, Bacteriologist.

Four Thousand Now Out In Machinist Strike

The strike of the machinists entered its third week, with every indication pointing to victory.

In most of the big shops it has settled down to an endurance test in which the bosses' money is pitted against the strikers' determination to better conditions from their greedy employers.

There are at least 4000 men out in Philadelphia and Camden, and the entire tool industry is completely tied up. All the men of this branch of the trade are out.

About 26 shops have granted the 8-hour day, and their men have returned to work. The larger shops remain obdurate.

The employers are at their wits' end trying to devise ways and means to induce the men to give in.

The police are arrogant and obnoxious at the Standard Roller Bearing Works. Several arrests have been made on trumped-up charges against pickets, and every effort exerted to cover the men.

Plain-clothes detectives and hired thugs are busy in the ranks seeking to disrupt the fight; the strikers, however, remain undaunted. Determination and enthusiasm run high, and strike leaders predict an eight-hour day for the entire trade by September 1st at the very latest.

The capitalist press remains conspicuously mum on the subject. One would hardly imagine that industry was so crippled in Philadelphia, or that thousands were on strike, after reading the big dailies.

Their mighty voice was silenced in the very beginning of the strike with a half-page advertisement by the National Metal Trades Manufacturers Association in which they declared the eight-hour day an unreasonable demand.

The machinists have every possible obstacle to combat with, but every one is optimistic, and expects an early settlement.

The strike is being conducted in an orderly and quiet manner, the only excitement being that deliberately inspired by the police and by the agents of the bosses.

ANNUAL OUTING

OF THE Woman's Committee and Y. P. S. L.

At Fish House, N. J. Sunday, July 23rd.

DANCING --- GAMES --- BATHING

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Peanuts for sale

BRING YOUR OWN LUNCH.

CAR FARE FROM CAMDEN, 10c.

PERTINENT POINTERS

Thomas Carlyle once remarked that a "little while ago we were not, a little while and we are not." Between two eternities some mysterious power has given us existence—let us strive to make it beautiful, clean, human and just. Let us leave the world a fit place for our children.

Aristippus, being asked what philosophy had taught him, replied such as a Socialist would: "To live well with all the world and fear nothing."

In his characteristically blunt way, General Grant put it as follows: When wars do come, they fall upon the many, the producing class, who are the sufferers.

A good capitalist is as dangerous as a bad one. Both fleece the toilers. The first does it with a sense of duty. The other does it with a scent of profits. But both do it.

PAY DAY: The day your boss lets you know he has robbed you of enough to enable him to return a fraction so that you may keep alive for another week's exploitation.

The Socialists see the beauty, the dignity and the preclusiveness of life and would reconstruct society in such a manner that humanity would blossom into a lovelier maturity.

To be free is to be rich. Socialism will break the economic shackles that hold mankind in the dust. Socialism comes not to give you wealth but to give you freedom to obtain wealth.

The Democrats won't accuse Hughes of being a tool of the capitalists because they know their own candidate has surrendered. The Socialists are the only people in politics who have not enmeshed themselves in "entangling alliances."

As long as the world looks upon poverty as something to be met with charity, so long will poverty never grow less. Socialism is the only thing that will ever abolish poverty.

Don't forget that the more people at work the less work there will be for the people to do. That's why the Socialist republic will be the workers' paradise. Everybody will work, with the result that each individual will enjoy life.

"But I tell you, love not only your own countrymen, but people of other nations."—Jesus Christ.

"If workers had incomes sufficient to provide a decent house and other necessities, fewer men would leave their families. Unemployment, bad housing and stupid interpretation of laws are causes of desertion."—Judge Henry Nell.

The fellow who prates about the value of a Socialist newspaper, yet never sends in a sub, is of as much value to the cause of Socialism as teeth would be to a hen.

Don't vote for Benson unless you are tired of your chains.

Work like a mule and get nothing. Do nothing and get everything. That's capitalism.

Work like a human being and get what you produce. That's Socialism. Which do you prefer?

The put we despise is that fellow, who applauds and agrees with every utterance of the Socialist speakers. Yet on election day votes for the thing he but recently condemned.

After the bankers, preachers, lawyers, statesmen, and millionaires have all joined the militia, will be soon enough for workmen to join.

Most people lean on the crutch of tradition. They are accustomed to being ruled by antiquated laws written by men long dead, so they just hobble along as best they know how. Socialism calls upon humanity to throw away the useless crutch of exploiting tradition. The people can write their own laws so that modern conditions may be met. There is not a workman in these

Camden Would Be Easy Mark For Infantile Paralysis

Camden actually corroding in a state of lethargy, boasts of the fact that she is free from scourge of infantile paralysis, but has taken no steps to prevent an outbreak of the dread epidemic.

Not much is known of the origin of the disease, but enough evidence points to the fact that it is closely associated with dirt.

Camden is seething in dirt. The offensive odors from stagnant water and public dumps on Camden's principal streets, is almost unbearable. Both streets and alleys are littered with decayed garbage and filthy rubbish. Sewers are stopped, the odors from which could be enjoyed from a block within the Board of Health. Yet no special effort is being made to safeguard Camden's children by cleaning up the filth. The tax rate has constantly gone up.

We pay a Highway Department several thousand in salaries, and according to Mr. Sayres' own reports, the city makes a profit of over \$18,000 every year on asphalt paving.

May we venture to ask to what use this profit is placed, and of what value is a street department if during a tragic moment no efforts are made to secure the public welfare and health?

Camden is fertile soil for any dirt germ. Our freedom from infantile paralysis is but a streak of good fortune.

Are the taxpayers content that a condition menacing the health of our city continue to exist? Shall we continue to remain indifferent while taxes go up, and service decreases, while the lives of our little ones are held in jeopardy by an administration that revels in politics and graft?

When will Camden awake to the fact that its welfare as a corporate body can best be looked after when every consideration is given the people—when human health and happiness takes precedence of private gain and profits?

When will we realize that what is most needed in Camden is a crop of officials whose one interest will be to give to the citizens economical and efficient services instead of placing us in the hands of greedy monopolies and private corporations.

Too long have we been silent. Write the mayor and your councilman. Write the street commissioner that the people of Camden want more sanitary condition, clean streets and proper sewage. Storm the City Hall with protests until your demands are met.

Protect your homes against this scourge that is sweeping the country, carrying death, sorrow and affliction to thousands.

NOR ARE WE SATISFIED

Raymond Robbins is not satisfied as to Hughes' economic and social views. He believes Hughes to be of that type of mind which accepts laws and conditions as they are, in the belief that the Lord intended the rich to be rich and the poor to be poor and that suffering and injustice are part of the Divine Decree that property is sacred; that reformers are dreamers; that agitation is reprehensible and revolt is criminal. In other words, that Hughes is wholly unenlightened on all matters having to do with the great fundamentals of the economic and social world.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

United States who will not vote for Socialism as soon as he understands what Socialism will bring to him. Knowing this and knowing that the workers outnumber the capitalists a hundred or more to one, why should not Socialists smile?

Socialism means something more than mere bread and butter; it means a larger and fuller life for every man, woman and child; it means this old world will be the most beautiful place to live that human mind can imagine; it means happiness for all mankind. It is worth every possible sacrifice to achieve.

POVERTY AND DISEASE HAND IN HAND SLAYING AMERICANS BY THE MILLION

No attempt to present the real meaning of the problem of health among wage workers and their families can be complete without taking into consideration their economic status—the wages they receive—and comparing it with those standards which have been agreed upon as reasonable and necessary for the maintenance of health.

WAGES—Without taking into consideration the loss of working time for any cause, it has been found that during recent years in the principal industries of the United States, between one-fourth and one-third of the male workers of approximately 18 years and over earned less than \$10 a week, from two-thirds to three-fourths earned less than \$15, and only about one-tenth earned more than \$20 a week. In textile manufacturing and some other industries the wage level was much lower. Native born and older immigrant workers from Great Britain and northern Europe earned somewhat higher weekly wages than did the newer immigrant workers from southern and eastern Europe. The wages of women workers were considerably lower than those of men. From two-thirds to three-fourths of women workers in factories, stores, laundries and in industrial occupations generally worked at wages of less than \$8 a week. Approximately one-fifth earned less than \$4 and nearly one-half earned less than \$6 a week.

For women wage workers, \$8 to \$9 a week has been agreed upon as the least amount upon which a self-supporting woman can maintain a standard of healthful living. This estimate is based on the conclusions and determinations of state minimum wage commissions and other investigating bodies.

Loss in Working Time
A conservative estimate, based on all of the available statistics of loss in working time, would appear to be that wage workers in the principal manufacturing and mining industries lost on the average from one-fifth to one-third of the full working time during a year from all causes. This estimate does not include those industries which normally operated for short seasons in the year. The loss of working time varied greatly according to the industry, occupation and locality, but it was greatest in those industries where the proportion of unskilled, low-paid workers was large.

Annual Earnings
Annual earnings of wage workers were therefore considerably lower than 52 times their weekly wages. According to investigations to which reference has been made it appears that in the principal industries fully one-fourth of adult male workers who are heads of families earned less than \$400, one-half earned less than \$600, four-fifths earned less than \$800, and less than one-tenth earned as much as \$1,000 a year. Approximately one-fourth of the women workers 18 years of age and over employed in the principal manufacturing industries earned less than \$200 a year, and two-thirds earned less than \$400.

Family Income.
Statistics of total incomes of wage-workers' families point to the conclusion that the average total annual family income in the principal manufacturing and mining industries has been between \$700 and \$800 in recent years. This average, however, does not adequately depict the real situation for the conclusion is also indicated that one in every 10 or 12 workingmen's families had at the time of the investigations an annual income of less than \$500 that nearly a third had incomes of less than \$500 and over one-half have incomes of less than \$750 a year.

It is also apparent that with the exception of the small proportion of workingmen's families whose heads earned \$800 or more a year, the total family income was considerably larger than the earnings of the father. It has indeed been found that considerably over one-half of wage-earning families were dependent upon some other source than the support of their heads. And, generally speaking, it is true that in proportion to the insufficiency of the earnings of the father the greater is the necessity of additional income from the wages of wife and children and payments from boarders and lodgers.

Adequacy of Wages and Income
The significance of the above statistics lies in the extent to which actual earnings have been sufficient to provide for a healthful standard of life under existing conditions. Several studies by various authorities on actual conditions in work-

ingmen's families tend to agree very closely that unless a family of the average size has an income of \$800 or more, it cannot maintain a healthful standard. This conclusion is apparently confirmed by statistics of expenditures in workingmen's families which show that the point of adequate subsistence is not reached until the family income is approximately \$800 or more.

It is possible that more comprehensive and detailed investigations of wages and earnings may point to slightly or even materially different conclusions. But sufficient information of an accurate character exists to substantiate the observation of everyone familiar with living and working conditions, that a very considerable proportion of wage-earners and their families have not been able to obtain a sufficient income to permit of a healthful standard of living.

Poverty and Disease
From the foregoing it is evident that underlying all other economic factors affecting the wage-earners' health is the fact of poverty. The other conditions that have been discussed—unhealthful living and working conditions, insecurity and irregularity of employment and income, inadequacy of earnings of heads of families and the necessity for earning of wages by mothers and children—these and other such conditions are but incidents of poverty. The importance of poverty is further emphasized by the facts that the relief of sickness and disease prevention are expensive and that disease is most prevalent among those least able to purchase health.

Partnership of Poverty and Disease
In all countries the partnership of poverty and disease has been seen. Levasseur found that the death rate in the poorer sections of Paris was 31.3 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 16.2 for "middle" class sections and 13.4 for the richest sections. Robertson's studies of an area in Birmingham, England, which was "peopled largely by unskilled artisans with low wages," showed that the death rate in 1908 was 22.5 per thousand in this section, while that for the whole city was under 15 per thousand.

Recent investigations tend to point unmistakably to the fact that poverty is the most important factor in causing infant mortality. In all campaigns for the prevention of disease poverty has always been the most formidable obstacle. In no instance is this better illustrated than in the campaign against tuberculosis. Realizing this fact, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York City has adopted the method of removing entire families to a "home hospital" in order to eliminate the conditions of poverty.

Poverty a Result as Well as a Cause of Disease

But poverty is not merely a cause of sickness; it is also a result of sickness. Sickness is so intimately related to destitution that it is often impossible to determine whether it is a cause or an effect. Records of the causes of destitution show that sickness is one of the most prolific causes. A recent study of the causes of destitution in 31,000 cases in 43 industrial localities in the United States developed the fact that charity relief was required in about 21 per cent of the cases because of the illness of the family bread-winner and that 18 per cent more needed assistance because of the illness of another member of the family.

Thus a vicious circle of economic disadvantages due to sickness and conditions causing sickness is established. Overwork and worry, insanitary housing and community surroundings, and lack of nutritious food are frequent causes of sickness. Sickness, in turn, reduces the family's economic status by entailing extra expenses and loss of wages, weakens efficiency, and demoralizes the worker. There can be little doubt that such a circle throws more wage-earners on the scrap heap than accidents, increases the necessity for charity giving, burdens the state with delinquents, and helps to fill the army of casual laborers with demoralized recruits.

Not a word has been added to the scientific testimony of Government scientists quoted here. It is sufficient to chill one with horror merely to read the facts and figures they give. There is no answer nor cure but Socialism!

Georgia convict camps are being consolidated because of a shortage of convicts. Sixty deputy wardens have already been cut off and further reductions are promised.

DOLLARS EARNED IN U. S. PAY BRITISH WAR TAX!

American Women Who Took Dowries Across Atlantic When They Wed
Titles Called Upon For Two Dollars of Every Five?



(By Mary Boyle O'Reilly.)

London, England, July 20.—America's "dollar princesses" who took their dollar dowries to England when they married English noblemen, and American wives of Englishmen who are not nobles, are about to begin contributing approximately \$1,000,000 to John Bull to help defray the expense of war!

This contribution of American-made dollars will not be made with a smile. But the chancellor of the exchequer has been given the power to collect \$1.75 on every \$5 of all incomes over \$100,000 a year as a special war tax and there is no escape for Madame la Multi, as the Englishman calls the transplanted American woman with money.

Much to the delight of those born in the royalty, 30 or more American "invaders" of the English peerage, 22 wives of barons and 23 brides of golden weddings who carry mere courtesy titles, will have to pay up. American millionaires who expatriated themselves permanently and have taken up residence in England, whether they are British

subjects or not, will be required to pay the super-tax just like the "dollar princesses."

William Waldorf Astor, who 20 odd years ago said America "was no place for a gentleman to live in," will be forced to pay the tidy sum of \$1,250,000 to help reduce England's war bill of \$7,795,000,000 a year.

Some of the American noblewomen who consider they received little for their money probably will part less gratefully with their American dollars than their more fortunate sisters who really "got in the swim" when they married titles.

The Countess of Craven, formerly Miss Bradley Martin, and Lady Decies, formerly Miss Vivian Gould, both of whom were married at 17, are living submissively on family estates which their dollar dowries go to support. Lady Craven will pay \$34,000; Lady Decies \$50,000.

When Consuelo Vanderbilt took her \$10,000,000 to the Duke of Marlborough, she little dreamed she would be penalized about \$166,000 in 1916 for war purposes.

Then there's the Duchess of Roxburgh, formerly May Gelet, one of the richest women on earth. She inherited \$40,000,000 and will pay about \$666,000.

The "poor little Duchess of Manchester," who was Helen Zimmerman, with her \$2,000,000, must surrender annually about \$34,000.

The dowager duchesse (Lily Mammers), the Countess of Essex (Adele Grant) and Lady Paget (Minnie Stephens) each with their three millions must give one-third of their incomes to the war.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and her twin sister, Mrs. George Xavendish, who so gladly lavished hundreds of thousands on entertaining the petty royalty at teas, will pay small fortunes.

Mrs. William B. Leeds, wealthy American widow, will be taxed about \$300,000.

So Madame la Multi Millionaire has been brought to cast up the account of her marriage bargain. American fathers cheerfully paid dollar dowries to peers who never went to court. Now they will pay heavily for not knowing.

CONGRESS SHOULD OPERATE RAILROADS

Inasmuch as transportation lies at the bottom of our industrial and social system, I should urge Congress, first, to acquire and operate the railroads. I should be in favor of buying the railroads and paying in government bonds what it would actually cost to reproduce them. I would suggest that the bonds be drawn to run fifty years, and that from the earnings of the roads 2 per cent, of the face value of the bonds be taken every year and placed in sinking fund for their redemption at maturity.

I should advise that all of the great industries and all of our great natural resources be acquired in the same manner—by paying in long-term government bonds. If there were determined insistence—say by the Beef Trust—that the cost of reproducing its plant was some fabulous figure, I should urge Congress to get at the exact facts by entering the packing business in competition with the trust and selling meat at cost. A government plant half the size of the trust's would squeeze out the truth. The exploitive value of the trust's properties would be gone, and only their actual value as physical assets would remain. Whenever necessary, I would urge the application of the same principle of governmental competition for the ascertainment of real values. I doubt, however, whether it would be necessary to make more than one demonstration.

We have been trying for many years to reduce the price of anthracite coal, with the result that we have gained a number of legal "victories," while the price of coal has continued to ascend. I would urge

Congress to acquire and operate the coal mines. I would urge that the present owners be paid in government bonds a sum equivalent to the cost of reproducing their machinery and buildings. I should not be in favor of paying a cent to anybody

who may pretend to own the coal in the ground. What no man made no man should be paid for.—Allan L. Benson in "If I Were President."

England's paper box trade employs 30,000 workers.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



AFTER THE PARADE

Washington, D. C.: More than 100 officers and men of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, stationed at six recruiting stations, succeeded in roping in only one recruit all day last Sunday.

Washingtonians are beginning to realize that there is something more to this Preparedness business than a flag-raising and a holiday parade.

Wives and mothers are crying because husbands and sons, their only supporters, have been called away from home.

The little corner grocer who has been very patriotic and very much in favor of war is beginning to twist and squirm since several of the families in his block, deprived of the bread-winner gone off to war, can't pay their grocery bills.

And the anguish, oh, the anguish, of the recruiting officers! 'Tis enough to make a horse laugh. The following blubber from one Capt. McGonegal, printed as an interview in the Washington Herald, issue of Monday, July 3, is great stuff. Every anti-militarist should put this one in his scrap book. We quote:

"I have come to the conclusion that there are a lot of Washingtonians who are hypocrites," said Capt. McGonegal last night. "Out of the 80,000 men and women who marched in the preparedness parade, there were at least 30,000 able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 45. It was fine business getting out and parading, and having the folks on the sidewalk cheer them, and having admiring young women point them out as embryonic heroes.

"But now that the actual test comes—and we want only 210 of all those 30,000—what do we get?"

"Here we were today—more than 100 officers and men stationed at six recruiting stations, on streets where thousands of pedestrians pass every hour. We worked for fourteen hours—and our combined efforts got us one man—and not even he is a resident of Washington.

"Patriotism? I'm beginning to think this town hasn't any. Plenty of people come in here and talk to me all day long. They ask a lot of questions—but they don't enlist.

"Instead, not infrequently, they give me a nice long lecture on the curse of war, and wind up by telling me I ought to be ashamed of myself for coming down here and trying to lure the young men of this city off to Mexico to be food for cannon.

"Thus far I've stood for it, and kept my temper. But, like the State Department on the Carranza reply, my patience has been strained to the breaking point.

"Let Washington think it over. We need 210 men before we can move. Today we got one. The National Guard of Maryland our neighbor, has been recruited up to war strength long ago, and is now on its way to the border.

"Is Maryland more patriotic than Washington? Evidently something must be wrong."

GOVERNMENT FARMS AND FARM MACHINERY

The United States Department of Agriculture a few months ago issued a bulletin, the substance of which was that small farms could not be made to pay; that considerable capital is required to make agriculture remunerative. We also know that land in many States is becoming so expensive that farmers can not afford to own it—a fact that is proved by the constant increase in the percentage of farms tilled by tenants. In Iowa, where land is exceedingly high, the last census revealed an actual loss of population.

I regard high-priced land in a nation a great deal as physicians regard high blood-pressure in a human body—as a danger sign. I should, therefore, go energetically about it to remove the danger—which is, I believe, the private ownership of land for exploitive purposes. I should urge the Congress to enact a law under the terms of which the government should immediately acquire, at the cost of the buildings and farm machinery, every farm owned by one individual and rented by another, and also every farm operated by a corporation.

I should not be in favor of disturbing by governmental purchase any farmer who is tilling his own land. But in another way I should try to disturb every farmer who is tilling his own land. I should try to disturb him by illustrating to him how much better it would be to have the ownership of all farm lands lie in the government. I should urge the Congress to erect good, comfortable modern houses and barns on such tenant farms as the government might acquire. I should urge that such farms be equipped with all needed farm machinery, and that of the best kind. I should let such farms be used upon the payment of a small sum annually to cover depreciation of buildings and farm machinery. I should charge nothing for the use of the land.—Allan L. Benson.

LABOR ASKED RELEASE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Washington, July 3.—After the collision at Carrizal, Mexico, between American and Mexican soldiers, President Gompers forwarded this telegram to General Carranza:

"In the name of common justice and humanity, in the interest of a better understanding between the peoples and the governments of the United States and Mexico, for the purpose of giving the opportunity to maintain peace and avoid the horrors of war, upon the grounds of highest patriotism and love, I appeal to you to release the American soldiers held by your officers in Chihuahua."

General Carranza, on June 29 forwarded this telegram to President Gompers:

"In replying to your message dated yesterday, I would state that the government in my charge has ordered the liberty of the American soldiers whom the Mexican forces took as prisoners in Carrizal. Salute very affectionately."

President Gompers forwarded this acknowledgement to General Carranza on June 30:

"Your telegram of June 29 received and laid before the executive council of the A. F. of L., in session in Washington, and we express to you our appreciation of your order releasing the American soldiers and thus helping to clear the way for a mutually honorable settlement of any differences existing between the governments of the United States and Mexico."

The organized labor movement of San Francisco is planning to make a united and concerted effort to unionize the United Railroads.

Playing Hokey on the People

A very illuminating Document is the pamphlet recently issued by Collier's, showing absentees in both houses on important roll calls during the 63d congress. It discloses an astonishing lack of devotion to duty on the part of Uncle Sam's hired men.

Out of 115 record votes, all of importance to the people, during the 63d congress, upon an average, exactly 33 per cent of the senators were recorded as "not voting." In several individual cases the record went as high as 80 or more, out of 115.

During the entire session Uncle Sam was cheated, for one reason or another, out of one-third of the time for which he paid. How long, Mr. Voter, would you keep on your pay roll a laborer who shirked one-third of the time? It is a pertinent question and up to you.

— Get rid of dandruff —

it makes the scalp itch and the hair fall out. Be wise about your hair, cultivate it, like the women in Paris. They regularly use

ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE

the wonderful French Hair Tonic. Try it for yourself. Its exquisite quality and fragrance. Aristocrats and women the world over use and endorse this hair preparation. It keeps the scalp clean and white and preserves the youthful brilliancy of the hair. Buy a 25c bottle from your dealer—or send 10c to our American Office for a testing bottle. Above all things don't neglect your hair.

P. O. BOX 111, ED. PINAUD, Dept. H. ED. PINAUD Bldg., New York

NOW HE'S THE CIN'RAL OF OUR ARMY

Theodore Roosevelt, the versatile man extraordinary, has announced his plans for his brigade, or division, or corps, or something, to be presented to the United States in the event of war.

The plans include a Major General's commission for Theodore, a Brigadier Generalship for Admiral Winslow, commissions for Henry L. Stimson, Archie, Quentin and Theodore, Jr., a job for Dr. Derby, son-in-law of the Cin'ral, and other things.

It is to be a perfect "unit." There is to be a bit of everything, flying machines, cavalry, mounted infantry, artillery, scouts, rough riders of the Wild West variety, rough necks, red necks, bums, college sports, millionaires' sons, trench diggers from the subway, and so on, and so on.

How, here is the main point to be noted: No one will be allowed to play unless he has a complete military training. This is to be no rag-tail unit. This is to be a fine division. All the officers must have had training in the army. That is why Admiral Winslow is to be a Brigadier General, we suppose.

What more touching tribute to his versatility can there be than the fact that Roosevelt will be the head of this wonderful aggregation of men, who must be able to shoot and use the hatchet at close quarters? Roosevelt is just the man to command 12,000 men who are picked are the best men to be secured in the nation. Did he not fight in two battles eighteen years ago? And has he not devoted about one-twentieth of his spare time since then to military affairs—if that much? Sure, he is just the man to be a Major General, right off the bat.

Roosevelt is also a "historian." He was once president of the American Historical Association, and he showed such a profound and overwhelming ignorance of the subject in his famous Presidential address that real historians are laughing at it even yet. He is also the biographer who disposed of Thomas Paine by calling him a "filthy little atheist." He is also the floral and faunal naturalist who instructs experts upon their business.

Showing such supremacy in the dozens of things that he takes up between times, while he is holding various offices, it is not remarkable that he is just the man to lead an army of 12,000 picked and chosen men, with minor officers who are the flower of the service.

It is not remarkable. It is funny; it is ludicrous; it is the greatest joke in the career of this colossal political Dr. Cook.—N. Y. Call.

STREET CAR MEN GAIN

Cincinnati, July 8.—After weeks of conference and negotiations, a committee of the Street Car Men's union secured a contract from the local traction company which was later accepted by the union.

The agreement, which will continue three years, raises the minimum wage rate to 23 cents an hour the first year and 24 cents the second and third years. The old minimum was 20 cents. The maximum wage will be 30 cents for the three years, against 27 cents under the old contract.

PLUMBERS' SCALE EFFECTIVE

Toronto, Ontario, July 8.—Beginning the first of this month the new scale of the Plumbers' union took effect. The maximum is 47½ cents per hour, an increase of 2½ cents. On July 1, next year, another 2½ cent increase will be granted, making the minimum 50 cents an hour. The union shop is also conceded by employees who have concluded that a continuance of friendly relations is more profitable than go through another strike similar to 1908.

Patronize our advertisers.

TERRORIZE TEACHERS WHO DARE JOIN UNION

Chicago, July 8.—Last week the Chicago board of education continued its fight against the teachers' federation by dropping 88 teachers without reason, except the following statement by President Loeb, who prepared the list:

"They are charged with inefficiency, insubordination, or mental incapacity, and generally they are recommended for dismissal for the good of the service."

Among the deposed teachers are the following officials of the teachers' federation, together with their ratings, or standing, as teachers:

President Fursman, superior; Recording Secretary Dwyer, good; Corresponding Secretary Harden, excellent; Financial Secretary Sciffilin, excellent; Treasurer Murray, excellent; Organizer O'Connor, excellent; Vice President Prendergast, excellent; Vice President Froeman, good.

The courts have defeated the board in its attempt to make non-membership in the federation a condition of employment and the latest move was arranged by President Loeb and endorsed by a majority of the board without explaining their action, which was so high handed that Dr. Clemensen, who has opposed the teachers' organization, made this statement in the public press:

"The action of President Loeb, in dropping these teachers from public service, without any notice and without so much as stating the cause for their dismissal, is little short of a crime. The members of the board were not consulted, nor was Superintendent Shoop."

This attempt to terrorize teachers is having an effect opposite from that intended. Court proceedings are now being considered and the fight will probably be carried to the state legislature.

Worse Than Mere Hell

Agents of American munition manufacturers who have been industriously engaged here at Washington in lobbying for army and navy appropriation bills, parading their patriotism and shouting Preparedness lustily, are now bending their efforts in another direction: Within the past few days some of these munitions agents have tried to buy off certain influential Mexicans in sympathy with the Mexican revolutionaries. A big salary and bonuses have been offered to at least one such Mexican of international prominence, if he would undertake to promote the sales of American made munitions in Mexico. The munitionaries have a nice scheme. If they get their man, he will go first to some South American country and conduct his operations from there. The goods will be sold apparently to some South American purchaser and the munitionaries will undertake to get the goods into Mexico the same round-about way should it be necessary.

These millionaire patriots pull the wires and get thousands of young Americans sent to the Mexican border to invite slaughter. Having staged this part of the bloody party and having reaped all the profits possible from the sale of munitions to the Americans to kill the Mexicans, they then get busy and resort to bribery and other forms of corruption to sell more of their stuff to Mexicans to kill Americans.

How long, oh Christ, how long, will the people of this country continue to stand for this sort of thing? I think I shall sign myself, YOURS FOR THE REVOLUTION.—Saunders' Weekly.

Railway postal clerks have moved their union headquarters from Denver, Col., to Washington, D. C.

"ALL FOR FRANCE," IS MOTTO OF WOMEN WHO LABOR AT MEN'S JOBS IN MUNITION PLANTS!

GIRLS PUSH PLAN TO MOVE TO COUNTRY, WHEN PEACE COMES, AND HELP OPERATE FARMS; WOMEN TO DEMAND EQUAL PAY AND EQUAL RIGHTS WITH MEN, IT IS PREDICTED.



At Top, Frenchwoman, Posting Up Billboard Posters, A Job Held by Men Before the War. Below, a Frenchwoman Filling the Place of Conductor on a Street Car.

London, England, July 10.—At 11 a. m. any day in factory towns of France you may see long lines of women wending their way from workshops toward their homes. At one o'clock the same women are flocking again to the factory. This is the "two-hour noon" that has come into being in the French republic since war started.

"Two-hour noon" gives women who are taking the posts of men in industry a chance to go home to their children, prepare the family meals, tidy up the house a bit, and return to work.

Frenchwomen, more than those of any other of the allies, are bearing the war's industrial brunt. "All for France" is the keynote in the factories, among the few remaining men as well as the women.

A British commission sent to France by Lloyd-George and Lord Murray has returned with a report on French industry that puts British organization and British patriotism to shame!

Munition factories across the channel are manned by dressmakers, nurses, cashiers, hairdressers, lacemakers, stenographers, waitresses, cooks, corsetiers and housewives, in ever increasing numbers. They get 60 cents a day upward, the average for women being \$1.20. Hours as a rule are long, the women working uncomplainingly, "all for France!"

Outside the munition mills, women are driving trams and autos, posting bills, collecting fares, trimming street lamps.

Women are employed even in the war zone to keep records of all vehicles and pedestrians that pass on certain roads.

And practically ALL the women of France are enlisted in state or in-

PENNA. INDUSTRIES KILL AND WOUND MORE MEN THAN WAR

101,241 Workers Victims of Industrial Accidents in 5 Months.

Harrisburg, July 9.—Sixty-one regiments of workers were wounded in the industries of Pennsylvania during the first five months of 1916, and more men than would complete one-half the enrollment of a war strength regiment were killed during the same period.

This declaration was made by Commissioner John Price Jackson, of the department of labor, who presented data indicating that 954 workers had been killed in Pennsylvania industries between Jan. 1 and June 1, 1916, and 100,287 others injured. The total of killed and wounded reaches 101,241.

In 1885 there were 23 local unions of plumbers with a membership of 1,300; there are now 673 local unions with a membership of 44,245.

Y. P. S. L. COLUMN

THE WEEKLY HINT.

One of the nicest ways to enjoy oneself in the summer time is to go for a sail up some river and make a day of it. You circle, if large enough could charter a boat of its own, or if that is not feasible could take the trip on one of the many boats which travel from most cities to the neighboring pleasure resorts. The expense is reasonable and you will have had a day of enjoyment well worth while.

Pennsylvania.

Circle York recently held a successful strawberry and ice cream festival, the proceeds being donated to the Socialist Party of Local York County for use in the coming campaign. They also observed Young Socialist Day on July 2, at Highland Park. Music for both occasions was furnished by the league orchestra.

On June 28th Circle McKeesport held a very successful lecture by Guy Strickland, was held on the subject: "Preparedness, for What?" Another lecture was held the next day, which proved as successful as the first. The Open Forum conducted by the circle commenced on Sunday, July 9th, with Grove Carroll as leader. Young Socialist Day was observed by the Y. P. S. L. of Allegheny County at the New Era Camp. A very good program was carried out, the attendance being over 500. Races and various amusements were held after the celebration. Letters are being sent to all former circle members urging them to return again to the banners furled in the interest of the working class.

The Pittsburg Circles are active, and the newly elected County Organizer is a live wire. The County Organizer of the Socialist Party of Westmoreland county realizing the value of the Young Socialist Movement is working hard to bring the circles in his territory up to grade, and is also endeavoring to organize a new circle in New Kensington.

CHARLES COOVER, State Publicity Manager.

New Jersey.

The State Picnic will be held on Sunday, August 19th, at Clinton Park, Newark. Many Yipsels from other States expect to attend for the purpose of getting together on this occasion. It will afford an opportunity to those who attend to come into contact with the New Jersey movement.

The Circles in Hudson County recently held their semi-annual general meeting. The country organization has arranged an outing to be held in Inter-state Park, on July 23. Arrangements are also being made for a monster anti-militarist meeting with Maud Thompson. The condition of the circles is good, the total membership being approximately 150.

BENJAMIN GRETN, State Secretary.

The Y. P. S. L. takes young people and keeps them from becoming conservative. The purpose of all other young people's organizations is to make them so—to instill in them an unwavering faith in things as they are. Which will ye have?

WAYS AND MEANS IN THE Y. P. S. L.

By Harry Birtwistle and Meyer Snyder

Last week the importance of education was discussed in this installment, practical methods are given.

In order to get the best results, the members must be shown two things:

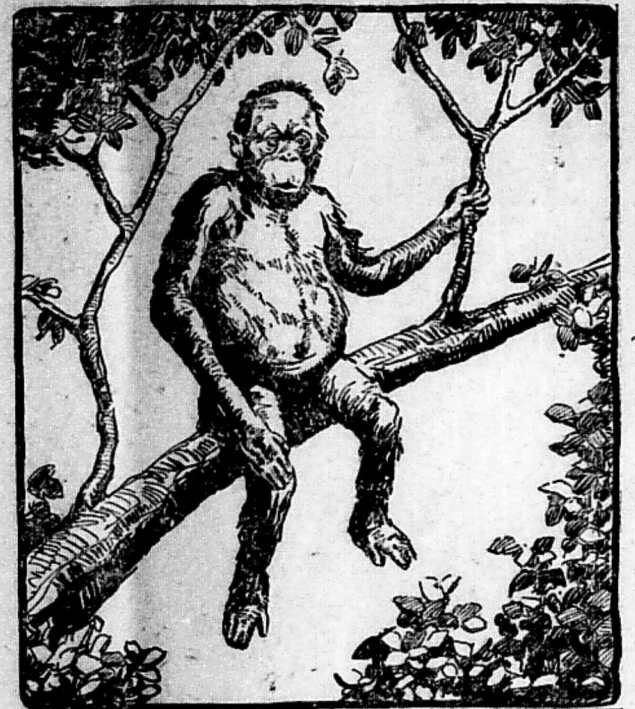
First, That it is absolutely necessary for them to think about the subjects, upon which they want to be able to talk; and

Second, That a clear manner of expressing their thoughts is of the utmost importance.

Upon these two principles our plans can be laid. One of the most important and effective schemes yet evolved in the Y. P. S. L. is the group plan. This plan divides the membership into groups of not more than ten members. An active and intelligent member of the league or of the Socialist party should be chosen as leader of each group. Each group will hold meetings separate and distinct from the other groups, and from the general meeting. At such meeting a discussion will take place on a subject chosen either by the group leader, the educational director, or the group members. When the subject has been thoroughly discussed the leader will divide it into its logical parts, give to each member of the

MONKEYS TO SAVE NATION'S BABIES!

JUNGLE ANIMALS BEST FOR EXPERIMENTS IN FIGHT AGAINST INFANTILE PARALYSIS



New York, July 19.—Science is depending upon monkeys to help save the lives of the nation's babies!

Medical experts leading the fight to stamp out infantile paralysis have sent an appeal to the zoos of America for monkeys for use in experiments to find a preventative and cure for the dreaded disease.

There is need for an immediate supply of the simians, say health authorities, if they are to prevent a widespread epidemic of the scourge that is taking a death toll in New York of more than one baby every hour.

Orders for large numbers of monkeys have been sent to South America and other countries where the primates abound, but the shipments will not be available for at least 30 days. Time is essential to effective warfare against the disease.

group one of the parts to prepare, and at one of the general meetings of the circle the member of that group will come before the rest of the members of the circle, and present their talks, all pertaining to the subject previously discussed and presented in a logical order. After the group has finished the floor is thrown open to discussion. For successive meetings, the other groups can prepare in like manner. If there is a Rand School class connected with the league, it can constitute one of the groups.

This is the skeleton of a plan which can be modified to suit the conditions of any circle, whether it has 10 members or 100. A circle having a large membership can which might specialize along such general lines as "The Socialist Philosophy," "General Sociology," "The Theory of Government," "Labor Legislation," etc., using special text books.

Inter-group or inter-circle debates have a number of groups, any of

Practically all that is known about infantile paralysis has been learned through experiments on monkeys in laboratories of the medical world.

Monkeys do not contract this particular disease, but in some ways they are so much like man they offer the greatest chance for experiments.

There are other diseases to which the monkey is just as susceptible as human beings. Many contract tuberculosis and pneumonia.

There are many paralytic diseases similar to infantile paralysis that are known to occur among monkeys, but infantile paralysis is peculiar to man.

Years ago it was demonstrated that infantile paralysis could be transmitted from monkey to man by the bite of a stable fly.

could be held on some of the subjects. Topics relating to certain seasons, or holidays could be selected. In fact a great field of knowledge could be covered. It is not of much importance at first, whether or not the conclusions arrived at are correct. The most important thing is that the members use their own brains, and get into the habit of correct thinking. As a stimulus to this plan, a group loyalty should be fostered—each group having a name, a group color, and a group song or and income for the league.

While this plan can be made all inclusive, any circle having many active members can take up other work. A debating team or speaking class is strongly advocated, and a dramatic class can be made not only a means for individual development, but also a source of pleasure and—thus promoting a friendly spirit of group rivalry.

Kentucky's workmen's compensation law is effective Aug. 1.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN

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EDITORIAL NOTES

CLASS DISTINCTION.
 If you are a striker or a member
 of a union, and stop on the corner,
 or near some corporation's property
 with the intention of asking scabs
 to join, and thus improve their con-
 dition, it is most likely you will be
 arrested.

If you are paid by some corpora-
 tion like the New York Shipyard to
 spy on their employees, and use
 trickery and cunning to keep them
 in submission, to defeat their strike
 which means long hours, low wages
 and disgraceful treatment, you are
 always immune from arrest.

Does this seem fair and just?
 Camden's best(?) people are very
 much "het up" because some of the
 scabs at the New York Shipyard
 have occasionally been approached
 by strikers, and Camden's police
 have made arrests without com-
 punction.

Just now two strikers are being
 held under heavy bail on a question-
 able charge.

At the same time thugs imported
 to break the strike go unmolested
 with their guns and blackjacks, and
 are at liberty to beat up whom they
 please. This is typical of Camden's
 attitude in every strike, and why?
 Camden is in the venomous clutches
 of a corrupt political machine of the
 capitalist parties.

Such corporations as the New
 York Shipyard, the Public Service
 and the Victor use their money to
 furnish campaign funds for the old
 parties, to subsidize the press, and
 place men in office who are corpora-
 tion servants, opposed to servants of
 the people.

For the workers to complain or
 protest is futile.

When you workingmen unite in a
 political party, which represents
 your interests, you can elect officials
 who will do your bidding.

Then, and not until then, can you
 expect justice.

When you cease to believe the in-
 famous lies of the capitalist press
 that there is no class distinction,
 and refuse to vote for the corpora-
 tion candidates, can you expect dif-
 ferent treatment.

The capitalists believe in class dis-
 tinction, and prove it by their treat-
 ment of labor. When you realize
 that political action is as necessary
 to your fight as your union and
 strikes, you will then elect men who
 will reverse the present method,
 and detectives, thugs, and gunmen
 hired by corporations will take your
 place behind prison bars and the
 constitutional rights of the striking
 American citizen be untrammelled.

Workingmen to be true to your
 class, you must use your POLITICAL
 power against the POLITICAL

scabs.
 Mr. L. M. Nelson, enterprising
 business man, and long-time adver-
 tiser in the Voice of Labor is always
 pleased to meet our readers. He
 cordially invites the readers of this
 paper to "drop in," wait in the cool
 for your car and get acquainted, or
 set your watch by the correct time.

In another part of this paper we
 publish the 1916 Platform of the So-
 cialist party, and we urge you to
 read it, read it carefully, delibera-
 tely, permitting the full meaning of
 every sentence to sink in your un-
 derstanding.

Compare it with the platforms of
 the democratic and republican par-
 ties, which are but a flowery in-
 dulgence in rhetoric, empty words
 and false promises.

Mr Wilson's DESCRIPTION of
 unparalleled prosperity in the coun-
 try is easily refuted by the increase
 of poverty and suffering among the
 masses.

The republicans' PROMISE of
 prosperity is the same brand of
 prosperity Mr. Wilson refers to—
 prosperity for the owning and ex-
 ploiting few. Summed in a sentence
 the platforms for both old parties
 are for but one thing—capitalism
 and all of its ingredients, class rule
 and oppression. Observation and
 experience should teach the Ameri-
 can people that the promises of the
 old parties are but empty words.
 When these parties speak of pros-
 perity, they mean enough hard work
 for enough wages to eke out an ex-
 istence.

That is the prospect for the bulk
 of the people. Such a hope!

The Socialist party has a definite
 program, designed to bring pros-
 perity to all, to distribute the wealth
 and products of this country equita-
 bly, by the means of government
 ownership of industries.

When the workers, through the
 government, own the industries,
 they will be in a position to take all
 the products. Men like President
 Wilson and Mr. Hughes, who believe
 that the great industries should be
 privately owned, naturally cannot
 believe there is much prosperity for
 the working class. Socialists take
 a different view because they see
 the stupidity of permitting a small
 owning class to fatten upon the pro-
 ducts of the labor of others.

There is but one party for the
 working class—the Socialist party.

Read the three platforms once
 again, and see if you can furnish
 any reason for contributing with
 your vote to the perpetuation of rule
 by plutocracy.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

"Where do you Socialists stand on
 the tariff question?" A reader asks
 this.

If you were crossing a field and
 a mad bull took after you, it would
 interest you very little whether he
 was a red bull, a black bull or a
 spotted bull with a short tail and a
 white stripe down his forehead. His
 color would be a matter of small
 concern to you. There is just one
 thing that would engage your atten-
 tion and that would be the distance
 between you and the fence. This
 is the way Socialists feel about the
 tariff question. It doesn't concern
 them very much. Socialists want to
 get away from the mad bull of capi-
 talism as represented by the private
 ownership of the means of life. So-
 cialism is the fence and they pro-
 pose to reach it as soon as they can
 and have no time to stop and fool
 with anything on the way there.

A total of \$17,503 was expended
 by the San Francisco Typographical
 Union during the last year in caring
 for its sick and disabled members
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 the work that counts.

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 for our movement, can obtain sub-
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 Eighty per cent. of the teachers
 in this country are women.

**1916 Socialist Platform Con-
 demns Capitalism and Militarism**

(Continued From First Page.)

danger so great that even its advocates are agreed that it constitutes per-
 haps our greatest single danger of war. The Monroe doctrine was
 originally intended to safeguard the peace of the United States. Though
 the doctrine has changed from a safeguard to a menace, the capitalist
 class still defends it for the reason that our great capitalists desire to re-
 tain South and Central America as their private trade preserve. We
 favor the cultivation of social and political friendship with all other na-
 tions in the western hemisphere, as an approach to a world confederation
 of nations, but we oppose the Monroe doctrine because it takes, from our
 hands the peace of America and places it in the custody of any nation that
 would attack the sovereignty of any state in the western world.

4. That the independence of the Philippine Islands be immediately
 recognized as a measure of justice both to the Filipinos and to ourselves.
 The Filipinos are entitled to self-government; we are entitled to be freed
 from the necessity of building and maintaining enough dreadnaughts to
 defend them in the event of war.

WORKING PROGRAM.
 As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight
 for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth,
 and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we
 advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following
 program:

- Political Demands.**
1. The immediate repeal of all laws and appropriations for the in-
 crease of the military and naval forces of the United States.
 2. The power to establish the relations of this country with foreign
 nations shall be taken from the President and vested in Congress. All
 diplomatic negotiations shall be conducted publicly. No war shall be de-
 clared by the United States without a referendum vote of the entire peo-
 ple, except in the case of an invasion of its territory.
 3. The government of the United States shall call a congress of all
 neutral nations to mediate between the belligerent powers in an effort to
 establish an immediate and lasting peace without indemnities or annexa-
 tion of territory, except as based on popular vote of the territory involved,
 and based on a binding and forcible international treaty, which shall pro-
 vide for concerted disarmament on land and at sea and for an international
 congress with power to adjust all disputes between nations.
 4. The Philippine Islands shall immediately be given full political
 freedom and independence, the United States surrendering all claims to
 the possession and government of any part of their territory.
 - 5a. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.
 - b. The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony
 amendment" to the constitution of the United States granting the suffrage
 to women on equal terms with men.
 6. The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of pro-
 portional representation, nationally as well as locally.
 7. The abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the President
 8. The election of the President and Vice President by direct vote of the
 people.
 9. The abolition of the present restriction upon the amendment of the
 constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a
 majority of the people.
 10. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution
 of the United States.
 11. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the
 United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by
 Congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of Congress or by
 a referendum vote of the whole people.
 12. The immediate curbing of the powers of the courts to issue in-
 junctions.
 13. The election of all judges of the United States courts for short
 terms.
 14. The free administration of the law.
 15. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia
 with representation in Congress and a democratic form of municipal gov-
 ernment for purely local affairs.
 16. The extension of democratic government to all United States
 territory.
 17. The freedom of press, speech and assemblage.
 18. The increase of the rates of the present income tax and cor-
 poration tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in propor-
 tion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of
 these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.
 19. The enactment of further measures for general education and
 particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The bureau of
 education to be made a department.
 20. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of
 health and the creation of an independent department of health.
 21. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the
 substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by
 premiums or royalties.

- Collective Ownership.**
1. The collective ownership and democratic management of rail-
 roads, telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all
 other social means of transportation and communication and of all large
 scale industries.
 2. The immediate requirement by the municipalities, the states or
 the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage ware-
 houses and other distributing agencies in order to relieve the farmer
 from the extortionate charges of the middlemen and to reduce the present
 high cost of living.
 3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries,
 oil wells, forests and water power.
 4. The further conservation and development of natural resources
 for the use and benefit of all the people.
 - a. By scientific forestation and timber protection.
 - b. By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.
 - c. By the storage of flood waters and utilization of water power.
 - d. By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil
 and of the products of mines and oil wells.
 - e. By the development of highway and waterway systems.
 5. The collective ownership of land whenever practicable, and in
 cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by tax-
 ation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or ex-
 ploitation.
 6. All currency shall be issued by the government of the United
 States and shall be legal tender for the payment of taxes and impost
 duties and for the discharge of public and private debts. The govern-
 ment shall lend money on bonds to counties and municipalities at a nom-
 inal rate of interest for the purpose of taking over or establishing public
 utilities and for building or maintaining public roads and highways, and
 public schools—up to 25 per cent of the assessed valuation of such coun-
 ties or municipalities. Said bonds are to be repaid in 20 equal and annual
 installments, and the currency issued for that purpose by the govern-
 ment is to be cancelled and destroyed serially as the debt is repaid. All
 banks and banking institutions shall be owned by the government of the
 United States or by the states.
 7. Government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all use-
 ful public works. All persons employed on such work to be engaged di-
 rectly by the government under a workday of not more than eight hours
 and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also
 to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to states and municipali-
 ties without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, to con-
 tribute money to unemployment funds of labor unions and other organiza-
 tions of workers, and to take such other measures within its power as
 will lessen the wide-spread misery of the workers, caused by the misrule
 of the capitalist class.

- Industrial Demands.**
- The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and
 well being of the workers and their families:
1. By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased pro-
 ductiveness of machinery.
 2. By securing the freedom of political and economic organization
 and activities.
 3. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day
 and a half each week.
 4. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories
 and mines.
 5. By forbidding the employment of children under 13 years of age.
 6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of
 child labor and of all uninspected factories and mines.

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 say they would not aid labor in its struggle to the
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